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*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, etc.—Continued.*

## PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 22.....		558	This is the number of deaths officially reported. The United States consul estimates the number of deaths for the same period at 2,648.
	Dec. 22-Jan. 5.....		738	Estimated deaths for this same period, 3,238.
	Jan. 5-Jan. 12.....		335	Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,388.
	Jan. 12-Jan. 19.....		470	
	Jan. 19-Jan. 26.....		446	Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,462.
	Jan. 26-Feb. 9.....		1,261	Estimated deaths for this same period, 3,023.
Karachi.....	Jan. 11.....			Plague epidemic; 220 cases, 214 deaths to date.
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 13-Dec. 29.....			A few cases.
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Nov. 6-Nov. 30.....	53	37	
	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....		15	

*Current quarantine measures.*

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, February 14, 1897.]

FRANCE.—By decree of the President of the Republic, February 9, the decree of January 19 and 27 is amended to prohibit the importation and transportation of goods from Bombay, Karachi, or other infected ports, arriving at Mediterranean seaports. Importation of goods not mentioned in the decree of January 19, arriving by way of the Atlantic Ocean, is allowed only after disinfection. Passengers arriving from plague-infected localities are allowed to land only at Panillac, St. Nazaire, Havre, and Dunkirk, and then only after they have remained under observation for eight days in the first two ports named and for four days in the last named, and after their baggage and effects have been disinfected.

BELGIUM.—According to advices of February 11, the health commission for the Scheld has ordered the following measures to be put in force at the station of Doel for all vessels arriving from infected ports:

1. Thorough disinfection of the ship.
2. Emptying of bilge water and renewing of drinking water supply.
3. Verification of the passenger list and the inventory of the cargo; also, oversight of all persons on board.

If it shall be ascertained that, of the passengers shipped at the port of departure, none are remaining on board, the certificate must show that the said passengers were not landed on account of contagious or epidemic disease.

Declaration to the health officials must state that no suspicious or forbidden goods are on board.

In order that these measures may be carried out the vessel shall be detained a sufficient length of time at the station.

Vessels may be exempted from detention if they can show that they carry no suspicious or infected goods, and if a statement to this effect

has been made by the receiver of the cargo to the health commission previous to their arrival, and if furthermore they can produce a duplicate certificate from the health authorities of one port which is free from all or any contagious disease, stating:

a. That disinfection measures, similar to those prescribed under numbers 1 and 2, already quoted, have been applied.

b. That the personnel of the vessel has been free from suspicious disease during the entire voyage, providing this has covered at least twelve days from the last infected port.

Importation of the following-named goods is hereby prohibited:

1. Green, salted or soaked hides, fresh skins, fresh animal refuse, claws and hoofs.

2. Personal wash, clothing, articles of bedding for daily use.

3. Old and new carpets, old and new woolen and silk articles.

4. Peacock feathers, and all small articles capable of conveying disease germs.

5. Flasks containing perfume and liquor carried as personal effects.

6. All kinds of rags not mechanically compressed and secured only with hoops.

7. Collections of raw wool, cotton, and jute not mechanically compressed and secured with hoops.

Articles coming under numbers 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 may be admitted after disinfection at the station of Doel.

The following-named articles are allowed transportation:

1. Raw wool mechanically compressed and put up in bales secured with hoops.

2. All rags mechanically compressed and put up in bales secured with hoops.

The sanitary officers may require the bales to be sprinkled superficially with some disinfecting solution before unloading.

Suspected or forbidden goods coming from a clean port are to be treated according to the statement made at their port of origin.

RUSSIA.—By imperial order of January 23 a commission for precautions against plague has been named. Three commissioners are appointed, with full powers, to act at the places designated by the commission. The customs department has notified customs officers to transmit any information received concerning plague directly to the commission at its rooms in the palace of His Highness Prince Alexander Petrowitsch, at St. Petersburg.

On receipt of news that any Hindoo has died in Kandahar of plague, a cordon of troops shall be formed on the frontier of Afghanistan, leaving only one point of ingress for travelers and goods at Tachtabasar, where a medical observation station shall also be established. Thorough observation of the Afghan-Bucharian frontier is also ordered.

The commission for the prevention of the introduction and spread of plague, at its session of January 24 and 28, confirmed the regulations of 1893 and 1894 for the protection of the seaboard from invasion by plague, and added the following-named measures:

1. Medical experts to be sent to India to study plague at its place of origin and strongest development.

2. The pilgrimage of Russian Mohammedans to Mecca and the holy places of the Shiite sect, also the pilgrimage of Christians to their sacred places, to be forbidden for this year.

3. The preparation of a sufficient quantity of plague serum to be ordered from Dr. Yersin.

4. The sending of certain persons, physicians, officers, and civil authorities to the

places designated by the commission as points of greatest danger to secure the carrying out of the measures prescribed by the commission.

5. All reliable information with regard to the spread of the plague epidemic to be published in the Government Gazette; also reports of the proceedings of the commission and the measures taken by it.

ROUMANIA.—Since February 4 the importation of soiled waste paper and old newspapers that have been handled is prohibited.

TURKEY.—At the session of the International Council of Health, February 9, it was resolved to institute stricter measures at the Persian Gulf ports. Work on certain buildings in process of construction at Faô shall be suspended until the results of the conference of Venice shall be known. The transportation of bodies from Persia to Nedjeff shall be prohibited. The ten days' quarantine for Indian and Persian arrivals at Basra was increased to fifteen days. The same quarantine measures were ordered for arrivals from Beloochistan.

SIAM.—According to advices of January 9, the Government has ordered medical inspection of all vessels arriving from Bombay. By order of the resident German minister, all vessels arriving under the German flag, from Bombay, are subject to this requirement, unless they have quarantined at some intermediate port.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—According to advices of January 12, steamers arriving from India are subject to medical inspection at the ports of Lamoo and Bombassa, and in case of plague having occurred on board, communication with the mainland is prohibited. In the case of vessels having a physician on board, medical inspection shall be replaced by formal and personal declaration of the physician.

#### YELLOW FEVER.

DANISH ANTILLES.—According to advices of February 9, quarantine of five days is again ordered for arrivals from the Island of Guadeloupe.

#### *Cholera and plague.*

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, February 14, 1897.]

#### PLAGUE.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—According to advices of January 29 there is no diminution of the epidemic of plague. The epidemic has lately shown a disposition to diffuse itself in the interior of India. The natives are leaving Karachi in great numbers. In Poona the number of cases has lately increased considerably. Cases are reported from Agra and the Punjaub. Calcutta remains free from plague.

*Calcutta.*—From October 10 to 16 there were 26 cholera deaths.

#### BARBADOS.

#### *Quarantine regulations against yellow fever.*

BARBADOS, *March 1, 1897.*

In consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever at Para, that place has been declared infected within the provisions of the quarantine act of this island. Quarantine is also in force here against Rio Janeiro,